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No. 15,262, 號二十六百二千五萬一第 日二初月二年三十三緒光 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 15TH, 1907. 五拜禮 號五十月三年七零百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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BIRTH.

On January 20th, at St. Martin, France, the wife of E. G. Lewis, 1 M. Customs, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On March 7th, at Shanghai, James Rankine Lyne, to Edith Marion Cranston.

LONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VEXES ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 15TH, 1907.

We have received from the S. P. C. K. a book entitled "Early Chinese History: Are the Chinese Classics forged?" by HERBERT J. ALLEN, sometime H.B.M. Consul at Newchwang. The S. P. C. K. have before this shown themselves superior to that vulgar credulity which would retard the progress of Christian knowledge in the future, through the ill-founded fear of, through a frank acknowledgment of the errors of the past, destroying the foundations of religious belief. We have therefore no reason to express our surprise at the Society having given its exequatur to this somewhat crude production of Mr. HERBERT ALLEN. Hitherto credulity from various causes, principally ignorance and remoteness from the schools of modern thought, have reigned supreme in China, so that Sinology has come to be a byword in the historical and philological world. If Mr. ALLEN had shown himself an adept in historical criticism, or had made a deep study of the canons of philological research, we could have welcomed his little work as a valuable assistance to our knowledge of the past of extreme Oriental history. Mr. ALLEN is unfortunately a tyro in both these sciences, and so his attempt to introduce some measure of common sense into that very bizarre subject, Chinese scholarship, will, in the first instance at least, have rather the contrary tendency. In the long run it is

doubtless a gain to the cause of knowledge in general that the very suspicious fabric on which has been erected the structure misnamed Chinese History, should be exposed; but in seeking to demolish one unsubstantial structure Mr. ALLEN has only succeeded in erecting another equally flimsy and unsubstantial. While it may be affirmed without fear of contradiction that the fabric which has up to the present passed current as "History" in China is a thing of invention and barefaced forgery, it does not necessarily follow that all the evidences on which it is pretended to be founded are equally untrustworthy.

We have been careful in not using in connection with these evidences the term documents, because we may safely assume that there are not, and never have been any documents in the case. The invention of writing in China is a thing of comparatively late growth, and was even in the days of Confucius in so embryonic a state that though it might be made to represent facts to a certain extent, it could not express the corresponding words, nor act as a medium for thought. It was not indeed till some three or four generations after the death of the Master that his historical "lectures" contained in the Two Chwen were reduced to writing; and the record of the "conversations" of the sage contained in the "Lün-yü," bear on their very face the evidence of still later, probably Han, reduction to writing. Writing during the time of T'ien Shih Hwangti, was, as we learn from the nearly contemporary record in the "Shi Ki," in but an inchoate condition; and S'ema T'sien records how the minister Li-ssu was the first to introduce a method of writing which could be intelligible in the various languages and dialects then current.

We must then dismiss as little more than a fable the pretended burning of the ancient "literature" put forward by the literates of another age as a screen to their own lawless, and generally ignorant forgeries. That in a moment of anger at the tirades of the scholar SHUN YU-WEI, who essayed to teach him how to rule the State his prowess had won, SHIH Hwangti did order his books to be burnt is likely enough, but S'ema T'sien does not add that the hasty order was ever carried out. The absence of the books was, in fact, mainly brought about by their non-existence, added to the general confusion of the times. It is perhaps a piece of good fortune, in some respects at least, that the recension of the ancient literary remains should have fallen to the lot of the ignorant scholars of the Han, inasmuch as the style of the few genuine remains still existing is in marked contrast to the productions of the forgers. It is, however, unfortunately a fact that owing to the primitive and imperfect system under which the ordinary student, more especially should he belong to one of the "services," learns Chinese, that the personal study of style is not encouraged, and the text is generally droned out in a veridical paraphrase wherein all consciousness of the rhythm of the original is completely obscured.

Mr. ALLEN has thus been led to confuse the few genuine remains with the vast and preponderating mass of verbiage in which they are concealed. Another disability arises from the very nature of the medium. The authentic works of antiquity have all been handed down orally, many of the ballads of the "Shi King" for close on a thousand years, before at last they were committed to writing. During this period the language underwent a profound change; from being like its neighbours in the West an inflected speech, it suffered the usual decay to which language is subjected when learned by an alien race; and became reduced to what may be best described for the understanding of four readers, as a "pidgin," wherein first all inflections were sloughed off, and secondly the remains of the speech which survived became reduced to one of monotonous monosyllables. Regarding the antiquity of these fragments it may be said that the oldest do not date back more than a thousand years B.C., and that the earliest figure that emerges from the mass of tradition is the forerunner of the petty kingdom of the Chews, whom about 1,200 B.C. we find appearing in the then comparatively fertile land between Sha Chow and Lake Lop. That there exist a few fragments of still earlier myth is undeniable, but the myth is not of China; it is Asiatic in the widest sense, and belongs to the same body of ancient myth as underlies the stories of Aryan India, of the ancient land of Iran, of far off Hellas itself.

But the rejection of these fragments as veritable history by no means implies that we are to condemn them as forgeries, or

reject them as useless towards our object of restoring history. In this respect myth has frequently a part to play more important than pretended history itself, as not being subject to falsification to the same extent; and in this case we find that the myths of the "Shi King," and in a lesser degree even those of the more corrupt "Shu King," prove to fit in wonderfully with the still more badly manipulated tales of the Indian Mahabharata and Ramayana, especially the former. As there is no possibility of the one having been founded on the other, and each describes the position of affairs in the lands north of the Himalayas at the same epoch, we are justified in drawing conclusions where both are in harm's way, and we are thus enabled to carry back the main facts of the history of the Aryan races in both the north of India and in the plains of Eastern Turkestan for some hundreds of years. More, the juxtaposition of the two throws a flood of light on the connection of both with the early Iranians, and so exemplifies some of the more debated points in the early history of Zoroastrianism.

So much for Mr. ALLEN's suggestion as to the probable forgery of the mass of the extant Chinese Classics. In endeavouring to re-habilitate the undoubtedly genuine, so far as they go, remains of antiquity to be found here and there amidst the mass of rubbish denominated the "Chinese Classics," we must not be supposed to have a word to say in favour of that extraordinary ascription of misunderstood myth and downright untruth and forgery which has up to this been misnamed Chinese "History." For it Mr. ALLEN has hardly spoken in sufficiently strong terms of reprobation. Mr. ALLEN gives a series of translations from S'ema T'sien's work, the "Shi Ki" or "Historical Record," which show to what a bathos of absurdity a man of more than average ability can permit himself to descend when he leaves the straight path of historical truth. The very absurdity of S'ema T'sien's efforts, when he attempts for himself to make history, may be looked upon as one of the strongest proofs of his utter incapacity to have forged any of the existing classics. Unfortunately Mr. ALLEN has made an attempt in his translation to render into English the characters used by the author to represent proper names; the effect is bizarre—almost as much so as S'ema T'sien's own attempts to invent history. Here are a few lines copied faithfully:

"Yellow Emperor lived on the hill of Hsien-yuan, and married a daughter of Western King, named Lei-shu, and she bore two sons, both of whom descended possessed the empire. One of them was called Hsuan-hsiao, this was Ch'ing-yang (Azure Male) who came down to dwell on the river Ch'ang. The other called Ch'ang-yi (Splendid Jade) came down to dwell on the Jo water. Ch'ang-yi married a woman from the hills of Shu (i.e. Szechwan province), who was called Ch'ang-pu (Splendid Service), and bore a son, Kao-yao (High Male) who had the virtue of a holy man. Yellow Emperor died and was buried at Ch'ien-shan (Bridge mountain), and his grandson, Ch'ang-yi's son, High Male, that is Emperor Chuen-ben, came to the throne."

Now we may much simplify this, while at the same time translating more faithfully, if we treat the Chinese characters simply as the sounds, for which alone they were intended, without striving to introduce into them an element of hidden meaning never intended. Such is, as anyone can see by ten minutes' investigation of the Chinese shop signs in the Queen's Road, the practice of the Chinese with regard to foreign proper names. With this explanation we may proceed with our story:

"Hwangti lived at the Hsien-yuan hills, and married a woman of Siling called Lei-shu, as his favourite wife. She bore him two sons, the descendants of both of whom subsequently occupied the throne: one of these was called Ch'ang-yi, and lived by the Yok (Weak, or rather Dead) Water. Ch'ang-yi took to wife a woman from the Shik Mountains called Ch'ang-pu, who gave birth to a son known as Kao-yang, Kao-yang had the ability of a sage. Hwangti died and was buried at K'ien-shan, and Kao-yang, who was the son of his grandson Ch'ang-yi, succeeded; he was the Emperor Chuen-ben."

It requires but little acquaintance with the simplest canons of historical criticism to see at once that this is "faked," and cannot be accepted as history in any sense. But the Chinese chroniclers, though they were ready to put forward as genuine the most unblushing forgeries, had not the gift of imagination, but were dependent on older stories. The source of inspiration here is the Mahabharata, the great Indian epic which tells of the intestine wars of the Kauravas and Pandavas. The outlines of the story were in the hands of every Indian Buddhist priest, and Indian Buddhist priests were as plentiful in China about the beginning of the Christian era as blown leaves in autumn. With this hint we can read the whole tale. Krishna (the Dark) i.e. Hwangti with same meaning, is king of the Pandavas and lives in the hills of Gadhara: he has many wives but the best beloved is Radha (Leishu), who bore him two sons. Here the teller of the tale gets confused, but the story proceeds on the lines of the quarrel between the two cousins. Krishna Dwa-

ipayana had two sons, Dhritrashtra (T'singyang), who lived by the river Sarasvati in the heart of the kingdom: and Pandu, for whom however the Chinese substitutes Ch'ang-yi, i.e. Dwaraka (Dwaraka not being a person but the name of Krishna's kingdom), who lived in the remote district by the Weak water, Lake Lo-b. Taking advantage, seemingly of his absence, though the story finds another incomprehensible excuse, Dhritrashtra (T'singyang) assumes the throne, which is acquiesced in for some time; but eventually Dwaraka's grandson Karma (Kao-yang) succeeds to the throne as the Emperor Swarga (Chwanhuk).

All the other stories of the "Three Sovereigns" and "Five Emperors" on investigation equally turn out to be mere fashions of comparatively late Indian stories, and it is not till we arrive at the Tis (Leavis), Yao and Shun that we come on even a genuine myth. The myths never had their origin in China, but can be traced to the Choo immigrants who entered China some twelve or fifteen centuries before Christ. Here Mr. ALLEN is wrong in stating in his introduction that there is nothing to show how the "Chinese" people came to inhabit China. There are two errors here. The Chinese people may be allowed to have been the original inhabitants of the land, but it is certain that some twelve hundred years B.C. an alien tribe, closely connected with the Aryan settlers about the same period in Northern India, also entered China, and brought, as in the former case, their own language and civilisation. The early history of the two countries was in fact in the main similar, and so it is that the myths of the two, when carefully studied, show so close a resemblance. As in the case of India we cannot accept the V-das and the Nahabharata as having any claims to be called historic, so neither can we look upon the ballads of China as truthful records of the past. Both, however, can throw a very important light on the primitive conditions of Eastern Asia, and both are equally well-worthy of study by the oriental scholar.

The wedding of the son of His Excellency Wang Ting-fang to the eldest daughter of the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai took place yesterday.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolf, who has just returned from holiday, will in a day or two take his seat as magistrate in the Second Court.

Viceroy Sham has not yet gone to Szechwan as commanded. He has pleaded continued ill-health, and a temporary substitute has been appointed.

The operations associated with the annual mobilisation took place on Wednesday and Thursday. On this occasion, for some reason, the Volunteers were not invited to take part.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester, who have been the guests of the Governor at Government House during their stay in the colony, left yesterday in the yacht Margarita for Manila.

The inspection of Volunteers by His Excellency the General Officer Commanding takes place on Saturday, 23rd inst. A rehearsal will take place on Saturday at the Headquarters.

Theatricals for the Oxford Local Examination to be held in July next closed at noon, Saturday, 9th of March, and the Fees and Entry Forms were forwarded to Oxford by the German Mail on Wednesday the 13th of March. There were 105 candidates, 16 Senior, 40 Junior and 49 Preliminary, including one girl in each section.

A fire broke out between three and four o'clock yesterday morning in the back part of the godown at 4, Si On Lane, and when the Brigade arrived the old difficulty with respect to water was experienced. After a considerable delay water was obtained from the sea and the firemen were able to confine the flames to the two buildings. By six o'clock the outbreak was controlled, though the attendance of the firemen was necessary till about noon. Damage was done, to the extent of \$1,500. The premises were insured for \$7,400.

Feng Hui-tsing, one of the two men accused by the man Collins as his accomplices and fellow-anarchists, has been released by Viceroy Yuan Shikai, as it has been proved that Feng was a victim of Collins's revenge. It appears that Feng who prior to 1904 was comrade of the Russo-Chinese Bank at Port Arthur and caused the arrest and punishment of Collins at one time in that port, in consequence of which the latter, when arrested for carrying bombs, revenged himself on Feng by "confessing" Feng as his accomplice. Fortunately for Feng the charge has fallen through and he was released.

The report and statement of accounts for the year 1906 will be presented to the members of the Kowloon Bowling Club at the annual meeting on Monday next. The report states that the club is in a good state and that the debt owing to members for loans has been considerably reduced. The membership numbers 88, three less than last year. Reference is made to the great interest taken in the matches played against the Civil Service and to the various competitions which took place during the year for prizes presented by Messrs J.M. Henderson, president, A. Ritchie, vice-president, and James Neish.

The Osaka Shimpo is organising a 1,000 mile bicycle race. The event is to take place some time next month, the route being from Osaka to Tokyo by way of Kyoto, Tzu in Iso and other places in Gifu and Prefecture on the Tokaido. Several entries have been received.

A Vladivostok telegram on February 25 said that Yi Yang-ik died there. The political refugee lately visited Japan and Europe and stayed in Shanghai for some time. A few years ago he was a very prominent figure in Seoul and his career was rather romantic.

By order of the mortgagee Mr. G. P. Lam-mart yesterday offered for sale by public auction Shaukiwan Island Lot No. 10 together with all erections and premises (if any) thereon. The area of the lot is 15,288 square feet, the term of lease 75 years and the Crown rent \$73. The property was sold to Mr. Sun Chong for \$13,200. Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master were the solicitors for the mortgagee.

A trader of Wing Lok Street, by name Lo Yin, was searched coming from the Canton steamer yesterday morning for opium. Instead a number of letters addressed to shops in Hongkong but unstamped were found upon him. He was arrested and convicted by Mr. Huxland of bringing letters into the colony without the permission of the Postmaster General and fined \$100.

We dare not specifically refer to what we consider the last rubbishy of the *Godown's* cargo of "rubbish" in No. 5; we tremble and admire. This Shanghai free-lance of journalism is quite capable of doing good; but we fear that Mrs. Grundy of Hongkong will say the nakedness of Truth is obscene. As Dickens says in the "Cricket on the Hearth," "The kettle began it," and this kettle (however black the pots may call it) promises also to end it. It is a patent refutation of the saying that a watched kettle never boils. Oao Watt is said to have profited by studying kettles; so also may Shanghaiers and others. But they must not try to tie down the lid.

Rather a pretty tale was told at the Magistracy yesterday but Mr. Melbourne did not believe it, and the hero, a Jukong, who was charged with assaulting a Chinese girl, was discharged without any aspersions on his record. The girl said that the defendant was eating dumplings in East Street and when he caught sight of her chopping firewood on the side walk his amorous disposition was touched and he made advances which the girl resented. Annoyed at this he told her to go upstairs as that was not a place where she should chop firewood. She did so and he followed her, striking her over the head. Then he changed his mind and took her to the Police Station and charged her with a contravention of the law by breaking firewood on the footpath. The Inspector said that was a case for a summons and indicated the course to be taken. In the meantime the girl took out a summons against him for assault. As already stated, the Magistrate did not believe the girl's story and the defendant was discharged.

Poshan has a widespread reputation for its native glass ware, its pottery and its coal. All the glass ware and pottery used in that part of the Empire has for many years been supplied by Poshan, while its coal has long been esteemed the best to be had in the native market, except possibly hard coal. It has long been the desire of the native workers in glass to be able to produce window glass, but have never succeeded in making anything better than very small panes, and those in such small quantities, as to be quite unequal to the increasing demand. Now at last, however, a company has been started, said to be partly Chinese and partly German, which has spent several hundred thousand taels in the erection of a modern plant, from which they are now turning out window glass, under the supervision of experienced German workmen. It is to be hoped that this new enterprise may be crowned with success, for if it is, it will no doubt give employment to many workmen.

BENEFIT CONCERT.

Philanthropic motives and the desire to hear the many excellent artists who figured on the programme doubtless attracted the large audience to the City Hall last night on the occasion of the concert arranged by members of the Masonic Lodge, Naval and Military, on behalf of the widow and children of the late Staff-Sgt. Blogg. Mrs. Newborn was the star of the evening. Her brilliant rendering of "Carman" and "A Woodland Madrigal" elicited an encore which would not be denied. Madame Collier-Perry, a recent arrival in the colony, also made a good impression. The other soloists were Miss Tennant, Messrs. Badcock, G. Lamart, L. L. Broughall, P. W. Goldring, H. Williams, E. G. Jordan, J. Gibbons, Osberry, and W. Lockie. Miss Blair gave a recitation, Mr. and Mrs. Jordan appeared in a duet, Mr. Jokl contributed a violin solo, Mr. Astleby supplied an exhibition of balancing, and Mr. J. B. Northam furnished interesting sketches. Machado's String Band gave selections during the evening, and Mr. Grimble officiated at the piano.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Indo-China str. *Namsang* from Calcutta and the Straits left Singapore for this port on Tuesday, the 12th March, afternoon. The N.Y.K. str. *Kumano Maru* (Australian Line) left Koba via Moji and Nagasaki for this port on the 13th March, and is expected to arrive here on the 19th March. The I.G.M. str. *Manila* has left Sydney on Tuesday the 12th inst. p.m. and may be expected here on or about April 3rd.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE]

NAVAL DISASTER AT TOULON.

* LONDON, March 13th.
An explosion of a compressed-air torpedo, followed by other explosions, on the battleship *Jena*, had frightful results. The *Jena* sank in Toulon Dock. A hundred men are reported killed, and 200 injured. Much damage was occasioned in the dock-yard and in the town.

LONDON, March 14th.
The deaths from the explosion on the *Jena* at Toulon number 114. The cause of the disaster has not yet been discovered.

KING EDWARD AND ALFONSO.

* LONDON, March 13th.
King Alfonso is better. He will meet the King at Cartagena on the 18th inst.

GREAT FIRE IN ITALY.

* LONDON, March 13th.
A big fire at Borsano near Milan has made five thousand people homeless.

[* These telegrams, delivered late, were published in our 2 o'clock Extra yesterday.]

A HANDSOME GIFT.

LONDON, March 14th.
Mrs. Russell Sage, widow of the great American financier, has given £2,000,000 to improve social conditions in the United States.

NEW MILITARY OFFICE.

LONDON, March 14th.
An extra military commander for the forces in the Mediterranean has been appointed at a salary of £5,000. The first holder is to be the Duke of Connaught.

INDIAN LOAN.

LONDON, March 14th.
An Indian loan of two millions is announced.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, March 14th.
Two thousand Persians have taken refuge at the British Consulate.

SENSATIONAL CHARGE.

LONDON, March 14th.
Lord William Nevill has been charged with the theft of jewellery and bail has been fixed at £10,000.

DROP IN CONSOLS.

LONDON, March 14th.
Consols are at the lowest figure they have been since 1866.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, March 12th.
The Governor of California, in his message to the Assembly, says President Roosevelt had complained to him that the action of the Legislature re-excluding Japanese, had had an unfortunate effect on the President's efforts to secure the exclusion of Japanese labourers by a friendly agreement.

The State Legislature of California has decided to abstain from action on the Japanese question this session.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

LONDON, March 12th.
It is announced that ex-General Botha attends the Colonial Conference.

ACCOUNT IN A FRENCH BATTLESHIP.

LONDON, March 12th.
A compressed air torpedo bursting in the French battleship *Jena* lying at Toulon, exploded the magazine. There was a large crew on board, and it is feared that the explosion will result in a serious catastrophe.

BULGARIA.

LONDON, March 12th.
The death of M. Petkoff is looked upon as a serious loss to the country; particularly in view of the present unrest in the Balkans. Dr. Stanikoff, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, assumes the position of Premier. The assassin of M. Petkoff is a minor ex-official.

SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, March 14th.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BEFORE SIR FRANCIS POTTER (CHIEF JUSTICE).

CHUNG SHUN KOO'S AFFAIRS.

Re Chung Shun Koo's estate. Sir Francis Potter made an order that Ho Tung was to pay the costs of one of the motions in this bankruptcy. On that motion Mr. Shao appeared and certain creditors were instructed by two sets of solicitors, one solicitor appeared for two creditors, and the other for three creditors and a debtor. We submit that only one set of solicitors' costs should be allowed. Creditors should not retain separate solicitors unless they paid their own costs.

His Lordship—In the first place, the Taxing Master shall decide the question first, and I think certain principles are laid down in the Bankruptcy Act.

Mr. Looker—As your Lordship please.

Mr. Master—With reference to the same bankruptcy, my Lord, about September last a sum of \$2,200 was paid into court by the Official Receiver in order to prevent the sale of certain of the debtor's property by public auction. At that time there was some understanding about the money should be returned. The person who paid it is the debtor's brother and I am instructed to make application that the money should be repaid to him.

His Lordship—I think the simplest thing would be for the Registrar to report on the matter.

A KOWLOON FAILURE.

Re H. W. B. Matthey & Co. the debtor. Mr. F. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) who represented the debtor, made an application on behalf of the trustee that the bankrupt might be allowed to be paid out of the estate \$250 for the maintenance of himself and family.

His Lordship—How long is that to last?

Mr. Grist—It has really already been spent. The debtor has been in hospital for some time, and has had to support his wife and six children. He has no occupation at the present time, so, of course, is living on credit.

His Lordship—Is not this a case for the Sharp hospital?

Mr. Grist—Perhaps it is one of the few occasions on which the Sharp hospital would be useful; at any rate, he is out of hospital now. The application is made under section 57 of the Bankruptcy Ordinance.

His Lordship—How much is there in the estate?

Mr. Grist—Some few thousand dollars. I don't know exactly how much as there is a great deal on promissory notes.

His Lordship—If he does not get employment the whole of that money will be drawn.

Mr. Grist—I don't know that one could go on moving these applications, but at the present time it is a case in which your Lordship should exercise jurisdiction.

His Lordship—The Trustee controls the funds?

Mr. Grist—Yes.

His Lordship—Very well, but I think I should approach the management of Mr. Grist's hospital and see what can be done.

RECEIVING ORDER GRANTED.

Re Ling Yau-luk & Co. the debtor. This was a debtor's application made by Mr. Grist for a receiving order. An affidavit showed that the assets were \$600 cash and \$126,000 in debts. Since the affidavit was filed some of the debts had been collected and the debtor had in hand \$4,600.

The order was granted.

RECEIVING ORDER RESCINDED.

Re Yu Tsang-yu & Co. the debtor. This was an application for the rescission of a receiving order in which Mr. F. B. L. Bowley represented the debtor and Mr. John Hastings a number of creditors.

Mr. Hastings—My application is made on behalf of a creditor, but arrangements have been arrived at between Mr. Bowley and myself, and I understand the order will be consented to.

His Lordship—Is that so, Mr. Bowley?

Mr. Bowley—Yes, my friend has undertaken on behalf of the creditors to withdraw proceedings in China against the debtor's estate as he has paid all he can pay.

His Lordship granted the application.

DEBTOR'S RELEASE DEFERRED.

Re Kwok Yung-man & Co. the debtor.

Mr. C. D. Thomson appeared to apply for the debtor's release under sub-section 3 of section 10 of the Bankruptcy Ordinance, and Mr. F. B. L. Bowley opposed the application.

Mr. Thomson stated that debtor was at present a prisoner under a writ of execution, but under the writ referred to his Lordship had discretion to release him. He had committed no offence whatever, and under the circumstances should be discharged.

His Lordship—I cannot exercise that section except for special reason.

Mr. Thomson—I have no special reason.

Mr. Bowley said he appeared for the creditor on whose action the writ was issued and he was also instructed by several others to oppose the application. His Lordship would remember the circumstances under which defendant was arrested. He kept out of the way until the Chinese New Year, and during the holiday stated that he was going back to China in a day or two, but was prevented by the writ of execution. If release was granted the debtor would go back to Canton, and he had not yet filed his statement of affairs.

Mr. Thomson—That is because he is in jail.

His Lordship—You can have access to him.

Mr. Thomson—But the room up there is not very suitable.

His Lordship—I always refuse these applications for release made directly after the bankruptcy, as the granting of them defeats the object of the imprisonment.

Mr. Thomson—This is not intended as a punishment, but as a means of collecting the debt.

His Lordship—I suppose it is intended to put on a certain amount of pressure?

Mr. Bowley—Yes.

His Lordship—Then I cannot take the pressure off merely because the man goes into bankruptcy. I don't think I can do it.

A POINT FOR CONSIDERATION.

Re the Yee Yuen firm, ex parte the debtors.

This was a public examination conducted by Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Official Receiver.

Pan Shing-oh said he was the managing partner of the bankrupt firm of cotton yarn and opium dealers. There were eight other partners, four of whom were dead, while the other four were not in the Colony.

Mr. Wakeman—The same question arises here, my Lord, as on a previous occasion—a debtor's petition signed by one partner.

His Lordship—What was the act of bankruptcy?

Mr. Morrell, who appeared for debtor—Inability to pay his debts. In this case my partner is the only honest man of the lot. He stays to bear the brunt.

His Lordship—It has been decided over and over again that there is no such thing as the bankruptcy of a firm.

Mr. Morrell—It has been argued several times here, and held that one partner can sign a petition.

His Lordship—All the other partners are absent?

Mr. Wakeman—Yes.

His Lordship—The partners' names should be set out on the petition.

Mr. Morrell—He has disclosed their names on oath.

His Lordship—I don't think you can make a firm bankrupt when the partners are out of the jurisdiction.

Mr. Wakeman—A creditor can make them bankrupt.

Mr. Lordship—It has been held over and over again that there is no such thing as the bankruptcy of a firm. It is the bankruptcy of the individual partners, although for convenience of procedure the bankruptcy is under the name of the firm. I am afraid we shall have to suspend this for further consideration.

Mr. J. Hastings, who appeared for two of the largest creditors, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. and the Hongkong Cotton Co., said he was instructed that there was another partner the debtor was not mentioning, and he wished to cross-examine him about it. The other partner was a man of means in Hongkong.

His Lordship—We must dispose of this preliminary point first. Supposing you made the partners out of the jurisdiction bankrupt, how would you act?

Mr. Morrell—Take the firm's property.

His Lordship—The bankruptcy of a firm dissolves the partnership, therefore each partner becomes an individual with a share out of the partnership.

Mr. Morrell—To release a man's share you've got to sell the partnership.

Mr. Hastings—If a firm is made bankrupt, the general assets of that firm go into the bankruptcy, and the general partners with their individual assets also go in.

His Lordship—There is no such thing as the bankruptcy of a firm.

Mr. Hastings—That means that if a firm is made bankrupt, all the partners in the firm are bankrupt.

His Lordship—The bankruptcy of a firm means the bankruptcy of the individual partners. You mean if a firm is bankrupt the partners are bankrupt too.

Mr. Hastings—If a firm is bankrupt the individuals composing that firm are bankrupt.

His Lordship adjourned the hearing for a fortnight in order that authorities might be looked up.

YARN MERCHANT'S FAILURE.

Re Fung Wa-shan & Co. the debtor. Another public examination conducted by Mr. Wakeman. Mr. P. W. Goldring of Messrs. Goldring and Barlow appeared for the debtor, and Mr. H. W. Looker (of Messrs. Duncan Looker and Duncan) for David Sassoon and the other creditors.

Fung Wa-shan said he was the sole proprietor of the San Ning firm of yarn merchants. He bought the business from his partners. When he started alone he had a capital of \$11,000, and in the first three years made a profit of \$27,000. In the following year, however, he lost everything but \$5,700. He accounted for his loss by the large fall in the price of cotton of which he bought several million dollars' worth every year. Formerly he took delivery of all his purchases. During the year before last he purchased 80,000 or 90,000 bales, and last year 70,000 or 80,000 a large amount of which he had not taken delivery of. All his liabilities were in respect of differences on cotton.

His Lordship—What are his liabilities?

Mr. Looker—Several lakhs of dollars.

Debtor, continuing, said he owned one house in Pottinger Street.

By Mr. Looker—When debtor started his present firm he had no branches. He did not tell David Sassoon and Co. or other creditors that he had a branch on the West River. When in partnership with his brother both of them attended to the business. They dissolved because debtor's brother saw there was not much profit made, and would not continue. His brother now had a yarn business in Canton. He could not say whether it was started before or after the dissolution. He shipped yarn to his brother in Canton, but the transactions were not very large. He used to ship about 1,000 odd bales a year. In 1933, the first

Year he started business, he bought about \$70,000 or \$80,000 worth of yarn, and about the same amount in 1934. In February 1935 witness first made up his accounts, and found that with profits and capital he had \$38,000. In 1935 he contracted to buy seven or eight million dollars worth of yarn, about 70,000 or 80,000 bales. He did not know from time to time how he stood financially. Sometimes he bought yarn because customers asked him and sometimes he bought without being asked to buy. Sometimes he saw whether he had enough money to pay for the purchases, and sometimes he did not. When he entered into contracts in 1935 for several million dollars worth of yarn he knew that if customers did not pay him he could not pay. Many of these purchases failed to take up their contracts and over 10,000 bales were left on his hands.

Debtor could not, or would not answer certain questions.

Mr. Looker—It is obvious, my Lord, that if these bankrupts come here and say "how do I know" etc. to certain questions, the public examination will be futile.

His Lordship—Quite so, but what power have I?—Why shouldn't the man have his books before him to answer questions?

No objection was raised to this.

Debtor, continuing, said he compared his accounts every day with the compradores of big European firms for goods delivered.

His Lordship, here warned the debtor that if he did not answer questions more accurately he would probably go to prison.

Debtor replied that he was speaking the whole truth. He said he had had books in which he entered his contracts for yarn. Although he still had yarn to take up at the end of 1935 he entered into contracts running into millions of dollars and deposited large sums of money with foreign firms to induce them to sell for him. He did not think it exchange rose and the price of yarn went down that his customers would have fulfilled their promises. At the beginning of 1936 he wanted to purchase goods from David Sassoon & Co., but they would not sell as he had so many contracts outstanding.

The examination was adjourned until next Thursday.

FUNNELS AND FLAGS.

THE "ROBERT COOK."

The "Robert Cook," reported on arrival yesterday having passed the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.'s tug Robert Cook on the 11th, "looking comfortable."

IMPOSSIBLE.

There appears to be a prospect of an even more accelerated Trans-Pacific mail service to Europe than the present one. The opposition service being planned between Blackstad, Hay, on the west coast of Ireland, and Halifax, figures upon a 24 days service, and to land mails in Yokohama in 17 days from England, and in Hongkong in 22 days, which is six days less than the time occupied by the Overseas Mail service.

CHINESE ON CHINA.

A Shanghai message to the Asahi states that on Feb. 28th 1935 shareholders of the Chinese Merchants Steamship Company, representing more than one-half of the total share of the company, held a meeting and agreed to several resolutions of the company with the Government.

It was decided to reorganise the concern into a purely business company, and Shing Shun-Kuei and four others were appointed representatives of the company. According to Lloyd's Register, the Chinese Merchants Steamship Company controls a fleet of 22 vessels of various sizes, ranging from 2,400 tons downwards.

RESCUED BY P. & O.

About 2.30 a.m. on March 2nd, as the P. & O. steamer Manila was coming through the Inland Sea, bound for Kobe, cries for assistance were heard. On investigation it was found that a Japanese schooner had capsized, and four men were clinging to the side. They were quickly rescued and taken on board the Manila being landed at Kobe on the vessel's arrival. The survivors stated that seven other members of the crew had been drowned.

FUTURE CARGO.

Delicate fruits from the tropics have reached Europe sound and fresh. A few weeks ago an experimental shipment, comprising mangoes, pineapples, and pineapples, was sent to Holland by a firm at Batavia, and news has been received that the fruit reached its destination none the worse for its long stay in the cold storage room of the steamer R. M. M. The possibility of exporting such fruits to Europe and placing them upon the home market may result in a brisk trade.

YAN-CHINA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The negotiations, which have been in progress for the incorporation of the Yangtze services of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Nippon Yusen Kaisha and Huanan Steamship Company, are said to have made much progress.

The incorporation was proposed at the suggestion of the Government, which is already reported in our columns, to award a subsidy to the combined company. A special general meeting on February 28th of the Huanan Steamship Company, unanimously adopted resolutions to the effect that the company should deliver to the combined company now being organized all the vessels, property on land and water, premises, and stock-in-trade of the company as the share of the Huanan company of the capital of the new company. This transfer is to be effected under conditions thought fit, and the conclusion of an agreement with the new company and other incidental matters should be left entirely to the Board of Directors.

GEARING COAL.

The following mysterious paragraph appeared recently in a Seattle paper: "If the oil of the Japanese tramp steamer Daihatsu Kohara attempt to mix oil with their fuel during the voyage across the Pacific, they will have serious trouble with the marine insurance underwriters in case of an accident."

The vessel cleared from Tacoma on Monday for Nantux, when the captain says he will load 300 tons of coal. He now has coal in the bunkers. In Seattle and Tacoma both the Japanese captain obtained about 400 barrels of skid grease and confided in friends that he would mix it with the coal, which was of an inferior grade and would not drive his vessel along at the required speed. The insurance men feared of his intention and ordered the grease off the vessel. Finally an agreement was entered into the Japanese sailor said he would manifest the grease, which he did. A representative of the insurance men accompanied the vessel to Nantux to make sure that the captain takes on the additional fuel required to steam his boat to Japan. The mixing of oil and coal is a practice engaged in by captains when they desire to make a record trip, although in some instances it has proved a dangerous undertaking and is usually carried on with much secrecy.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

FRACK RESTORED AT TUNGKON.

March 13th.

On the 11th instant the Brigadier General of Kwong Chow was despatched with a regiment of soldiers to Tungkon (Tung Koon) by the Viceroy to suppress the riot. It is now reported that peace has been restored and the shops have resumed business. Over ten rioters were arrested. The local gentry have started subscriptions in aid of the needy and hungry.

VIETNAM'S SWEET REASONABLENESS.

It is reported that the following Hongkong Chinese press, viz: Shing Po, Kung Yik Po and others whose newspapers were prohibited to enter Canton by Viceroy Shum have sent a joint petition stating that they are willing to abide by the three laws that were promulgated last year, and begged His Excellency Viceroy Chou Fu to remove the prohibition and permit their newspapers to re-enter Canton.

Viceroy Chou Fu has intimated that he will order the prohibition to be removed as he believes that the people's mind has already been enlightened through the Press and that their wisdom will improve considerably if more newspapers were in circulation.

BLOOD-HUNTY OFFICIAL.

It is said that the Wei Chow Prefect has the habit of decapitating criminals indiscriminately without first carefully considering the lightness or gravity of the offence committed. Many petitions have been sent to the Viceroy and the Provincial Judge complaining that the prefect has erroneously executed prisoners. His Excellency intends to remove him and place Lan Man, prefect of Sin Chow, in his position.

ANOTHER RAILWAY INVESTIGATOR.

A Peking telegram states that the Central Government intends to delegate H. E. Young Shi Ki, Secretary to the Board of Agriculture and Commerce at Peking, as an extraordinary investigator to Canton to investigate the Canton-Hankow Railway affairs.

VIETNAM'S SON COMES.

Tsotai Chou Ho Ming, second son of the Viceroy, has left Shanghai and is now on his way to Canton to visit his father. His Excellency has despatched the gunboat Shun Hong to Hongkong to receive him.

Steps have been taken by the British authorities here to receive the export of the subsidiary coins to Hongkong. It is reported that the H. B. M. Consul General here has sent a despatch to Viceroy Chou Fu stating that the Chinese Government mint has been ploughing too much subsidiary coins in the market which is doing great injury to trade and commerce.

The director of the mint received instructions from the Viceroy to investigate and report. It is said that His Excellency has given instructions to the director to stop coining subsidiary coins for three months so as to see the result on the market. The Viceroy will reply to the Consul General in the next few days.

REVENUE MORALITY.

The Viceroy being desirous of raising the moral standard of officials, has strictly prohibited gambling and opium-smoking. Any official implicated will be imprisoned and his house and property confiscated. This will prove a handsome source of revenue to the Government if the threat is carried out in earnest.

CENTRAL STORES, LIMITED SHANGHAI.

The twelfth ordinary general meeting of shareholders in the Central Stores, Ltd. was held at Shanghai on March 8th. Mr. G. I. Shukry (chairman).

After making full provision for depreciation, bad and doubtful debts, there is an available balance for distribution of \$12,978.50 out of which the director recommended the payment of dividend of \$1.80 per share on old shares, absorbing \$10,900 and to carry forward the balance. This result we hope will prove satisfactory to you, as the balance brought forward from the working account shows two per cent. better results than the previous year. There are two items in the report which call for explanation. The first is the loss on debentures. These the Company purchased as an investment at three per cent premium some years back, at a time when interest was low, and being in need of money sold last year at a discount when the condition of the money market was quite different. The next item is the loss on the Yangtze property in filling in part of the land; planting over 3,000 trees and shrubs, and building a shed for the gardeners. A good part of the land is under cultivation with vegetables, and we trust soon to be able to supply the hotel with all the vegetables required, and we shall shortly proceed to make arrangements for the dairy farm.

Palace Hotel. The premises made last year that the building would be handed to us by about October last have not been realized, and although the Board used every effort to hurry on the work, success did not attend their efforts, the contractor taking his own time and dignity matter. He will, however, have no difficulty in us for the delay, but this of course is a matter which cannot be settled before the completion of the work. At the same time, I may state that we have approached the guarantor of the contractor about the delay, and I would here quote part of a letter received by the architect on October 9th from his solicitors: "Our client wishes us to assure you that since he has guaranteed the contractor, he will do all in his power to get the contractor to complete the works at an early date, and that you may look to our client for any delay caused by the contractor." However, the building is now nearly ready, there being only the internal work on the lower part to be finished. The upper stories are now ready and will very soon be fully occupied. In fact, eighteen rooms are already taken possession of. We have been very unfortunate in having had a fire at the Annex, which building was completely destroyed, and consequently upset our business and calculations for the time being. However, we have now got over the difficulty and which caused us a small loss in time being. The shops of the Palace and part of the Hotel having been already occupied the Board have decided that according to the terms on which the new capital was issued, the first half will bear dividend from the beginning of this year, part per share with the old shares.

A dividend of 180 per share on the old shares, making 12 per cent for the year ending December 1936, was declared and paid. Proposals for increasing the capital were adjourned.

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Celina Charnant, Lait Charnant and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Charnant will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents.

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PHOTO A.

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LONG. HING

No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD

HOCKS AND MOS

(Sole Agents for LANGENBACH) & SOHNE, WORMS (RE)

	1 doz. bottles	2 doz. bottles
SPARKLING MOSELLE	\$28.00	\$56.00
Do. HOCK	14.00	28.00
LAUBENHEIMER	13.00	26.00
GRACHAT	14.00	28.00
NIERSTEINER	15.00	30.00
BOCHHEIMER	20.00	40.00
LIEBFAUMLICH	24.00	48.00
CALIFORNIA RIESLING	6.50	13.00
Do. HOCK	6.50	13.00

10% DISCOUNT ALLOWED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

H. PRICE & CO.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, 12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE JAPAN BREWERY COMPANY LIMITED.

LIVELY DISCUSSION.

An extraordinary general meeting of Japan Brewery Company, Ltd., was held at Yokohama, on February 28th reports the Japan Herald, for the purpose of confirming the proposed special resolutions which were passed at an extraordinary general meeting held on February 13th:—

1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Memorandum of Association and of the Companies Ordinances 1865 in the Colony of Hongkong.

2. That Frank Scott James be appointed the Liquidator of the Company for the purpose of such winding up, and that in the event of the said Frank Scott James leaving Japan before the winding up of the Company be completed, he, the said Frank Scott James, shall be empowered to nominate Charles Burton Bernard as Liquidator of the Company in his place.

3. That the Liquidator be and he is hereby authorised to adopt and carry out the Agreement entered into between Frank Scott James, as Managing Director of the Company and Rempel Kondo and F. Wuriu and G. Yonel on behalf of the Kirin Bakusulu Kabushiki Kaisha for the sale of the plant and property of the Japan Brewery Company, Limited, and to carry the same into effect.

4. The Liquidator shall be empowered to grant such gratuity to the employees of the Company upon the termination of their engagement by the Company as he may consider expedient.

5. The remuneration of the Liquidator shall be two and one-half per cent of the net cash available for return to the Shareholders of the Company.

6. In the event of Charles Burton Bernard aforesaid being nominated Liquidator in the place of Frank Scott James he shall have the same powers as Liquidator as if originally appointed under these Resolutions. He shall receive as remuneration such part of the Liquidator's remuneration as may be arranged between him and said Frank Scott James.

Mr. P. S. James (Chairman and Managing Director), presided, and in calling the meeting to order, said it was merely a formal meeting to confirm the special resolutions which were passed at an extraordinary general meeting held on the 13th ultimo. It was not usual to make any statement at meetings of that sort, and therefore he would simply read the special resolutions, and before he put them to the meeting he would be glad to hear any remarks or any questions that may be asked.

The resolutions printed above were then read by the Chairman.

Mr. Snow—As I have some amendments to the resolutions, I take it I'll say what I have to say after you have put them to the meeting.

The Chairman—As there is an amendment to be made I wish to say, as I said at the opening, this meeting is merely formal and I am surprised that any objection or any alteration to be made in any of them, why they would raise objections at the meeting?

Mr. Snow—That was the time they should have done so. They had no excuse, for printed copies were in their hands for a full week before the meeting, and they came knowing exactly on what they had to vote. Not one single objection was raised, and the resolutions were passed. Now a small section of the shareholders, but this of course is a matter to change these special resolutions, which means that they are successful the winding-up of the Company must be postponed as other meetings would have to be held. If at this stage, any interference is made to stop the liquidation, the consequences may be disastrous to shareholders, as arrangements have been made, and to-morrow our Secretary and I will meet you, and I will tell you the consequences of what you are doing.

Mr. Snow—I have to reply to these remarks, which I would read before I propose the amendments. As these remarks explain the amendments I will reserve them until then.

The Chairman—I think if you will read your amendments.

Mr. Snow—The amendments come after the propositions are dealt with.

The Chairman—I think the amendments should come first.

Mr. Snow—There is no proposition before the meeting, so that the amendments cannot be put. They have not been proposed or seconded.

The Chairman—I will put the resolutions. It is proposed from the chair—

Mr. B. C. Howard—I have pleasure in seconding.

Mr. Snow—Before that comes to the vote I have some remarks to make and amendments to propose. In asking the questions I am about to do, and in my remarks on the subject before you may be sure I am not influenced by any feelings whatever against the personalities of the individuals. My strictures will be directed solely against a corporation called the Board of Directors, which, according to records, is having neither a vote to be passed nor a body to be wrecked, ought also not to have the faculty, if I may so term it, of amendment, and I therefore trust that after the

stomach is over there will be no hard feelings left on either side. At the outset I may say we have no wish to embarrass the Directors in any way, provided they give us a fair and square deal. That they are not doing so at present we feel sure, and this opinion is strengthened by the many expressions we have heard to the same effect by many independent residents of the very best standing in this community. It has been asked by the Directors, I believe, why shareholders do not take more active interest in the meetings of the Company and why do they not get up and raise objections if they have any and give their views, when they do attend a meeting? The answer is an easy one. Shareholders are as a rule, kept in ignorance of many things which the Directors are perfectly familiar with and have had lots of time to consider until

RANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED
(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL
CHARTER)
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Yen 5,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP „ 2,500,000
HEAD OFFICE : TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:		
Amoy	Kobe	Tainan
Anping	Nagasaki	Tamsui
Foochow	Osaka	Tokio
Keelung	Shanghai	Yokohama
Swatow		

HONGKONG OFFICE:
3, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts
Deposits received on terms which may be learned
on application. D. TOHDOW, Manager.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1906. 2045

INTERNATIONAL **B**ANKING
CORPORATION

RESERVE FUND	Gold	\$3,250,000
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LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, E.C.
Branches and Agents all over the World
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BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND
LIMITED,
THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES and AGENTS all over the World.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money in Current Account at the Rate of 2% per annum on Daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 12 months 4½ per cent. per annum.

For 6 months 4 per cent. per annum.

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No. 9, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.
CHAS. R. SCOTT,
Manager.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1937. 258

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	\$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND—	
STEELING RESERVE...	\$10,000,000
SILVER RESERVE ...	11,000,000
	—————\$31,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROP'ORS	\$10,000,000
	—————
COURT OF DIRECTORS.	

G. H. MEDHURST, Esq.—Chairman.	
Hon. W. J. GRESSON, —Deputy Chairman.	
G. Balloch, Esq.	A. J. Raymond, Esq.
E. Goets, Esq.	R. Shewan, Esq.
A. Haupt, Esq.	N. A. Sieba, Esq.
C. R. Lensmann, Esq.	H. E. Tomkins, Esq.
D. M. Nissim, Esq.	

CHIEF MANAGER
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH

MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per
Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1907. 21

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is
conducted by the **HONGKONG AND**
SHANGHAI BANKING COMPANY.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ Per Cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on **FIXED DEPOSIT** at 4 Per Cent. per annum.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. 22

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorised Capital	Fl. 15,000,000	(£1,250,000)
Subscribed Capital	Fl. 10,000,000	(Paid up)
Reserve Fund	Fl. 1,628,850.19	(£135,737)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.
SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.
BRANCHES at: Singapore, Sourabaya,
Samarang, Indramajoo, Bandoeng and
Wetvreden.
CORRESPONDENTS at: Cheribon, Tegal,

Pecalongan, Macassar, Pontianak, Padang,
Medan, Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta,
Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Karachi,
Djeddah, Bangkok, Saigon, Shanghai, &c.

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London: { THE WILLIAMS DEACONS BANK, LD
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Paris: COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE
PARIS.
Berlin: DEUTSCHE BANK.
Brussels: BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS
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THE BANK buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit payable in all important places of the World and transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current-Account at the Rate of 2% per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits: 12 months 4% per annum
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do. 3 do. 3 do.

J. BOETJE, Manager.
No. 16, Des Vœux Road Central

100

INTIMATIONS

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1875.

BABY GRANDS

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RACHELS,
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AND
ROSENKRANZ.

FOR LIGHTNESS OF TOUCH, QUALITY OF TONE, AND DURABILITY, THESE PIANOS ARE UNRIVALED.

A GUARANTEE FOR A TEST PERIOD OF TWO YEARS GIVEN WITH EACH INSTRUMENT. INSPECTION INVITED.

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S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.
York Building, Chater Road.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1906.

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GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERATED STATES are prepared to receive Offers for the purchase of the Steam Yacht "MERAN". Length 125 ft. 6 inches. Beam 18 ft. 6 inches. Depth 11 ft. fitted with Compound Engine capable of driving the Vessel 10 knots per hour.

Fitted with Electric Light throughout. Built in 1889 by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

For further information or particulars apply to the INSPECTOR OF MARINE SURVEYS, S.S. Singapore, or the HARBOUR MASTER, Port Swettenham.

Sealed Offers to be sent to the FEDERAL SECRETARY, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, to arrive not later than 30th March, 1907.

Selangor, Malay Peninsula, 15th Feb., 1907, 478

TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 8, LYEEMOON VILLAS, Kowloon. Possession from 1st March next, Five Rooms and Tennis Court. Rent \$125 per month including tax.

Apply to— "LYEEMOON" Office, Hongkong, 21st January, 1907. 241

TO LET.

OFFICES in King's Building and York Building, WONG NAI CHONG ROAD, GODOWNS IN PRATA EAST.

A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

FLATS in MORRISON TERRACE.

Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st March, 1907. 91

TO LET.

NO. 1, "ORMSBY VILLAS," No. 3 and 5, ORMSBY TERRACE, Grassville Road, Kowloon. Moderate Rentals.

Apply to— SPANISH PROCURATION, Hongkong, 4th March, 1907. 504

TO LET.

NO. 23, WYNDHAM STREET.

Apply to— E. A. & C. F. DE CARVALHO, 14 Arbuthnot Road, Hongkong, 28th February, 1907. 471

TO LET.

IN HOTEL MANSIONS, 2 ROOMS on First Floor, suitable for Offices.

Apply to— HENRY HUMPHREYS, Alexander Buildings, Hongkong, 7th March, 1907. 531

TO LET.

NO. 1, WEST END TERRACE, Shamone, Canton.

Apply to— HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st March, 1907. 91

TO LET.

"SUMMER HOUSE" Mount Kellott the Peak, Partially Furnished.

Possession from 1st April, 1907. Low Rent.

Apply to— PERCY SMITH & SETH, 4, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 8th March, 1907. 539

TO LET ON LEASE.

FROM 1st JANUARY, 1907.

NO. 8, 10, 12 and 14, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, SUN WAI LANE.

Apply to— ARRATON V. APCAR & CO., 45, Wyndham Street, Hongkong, 24th October, 1906. 101

TO LET.

IMMEDIATELY, the Capacious Premises on the Ground-floor of No. 2, PEDDER STREET, at present occupied by Messrs. Harris Kennedy Co., Ltd.

Apply to— GILMAN & CO. Hongkong, 23rd January, 1907. 260

TO LET.

NO. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD.

Apply to— COMPTON'S DEPARTMENT, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Hongkong, 3rd June, 1905. 197

TO LET

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

WELLBURN, No. 81 the Peak.

Apply to— JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, York Buildings, Hongkong, 22nd January, 1907. 251

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL WEST No. 3, PARK ROAD.

Apply to— DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON, Hongkong, 5th December, 1906. 1104

TO LET.

FROM 1st MARCH, 1907.

NO. 3, CARNAYON VILLAS, and No. 6, LOCHIEL TERRACE, Kowloon.

Apply to— HEWAN & CO., No. 15, Comaught Road, West, Hongkong, 1st February, 1907. 324

TO LET.

NO. 28, LEIGHTON HILL ROAD.

Apply to— THE COMPTON, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Hongkong, 4th February, 1907. 339

TO LET.

NO. 2, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Apply to— ARRATON V. APCAR & CO., 45, Wyndham Street, Hongkong, 2nd March, 1907. 491

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR, No. 12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GREENCROFT, GARDEN ROAD, Kowloon, Redecorated, Electric Light, Tennis Court.

Apply to— FAIRVIEW, ROBINSON ROAD, Kowloon, from March 1st.

Apply to— LEIGH & ORANGE, 1, De Vaux Road, Hongkong, 18th February, 1907. 94

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR, No. 6, ICE HOUSE STREET; Centrally situated and within easy reach of the principal Banks and business houses. Apply on the premises to— TATA & CO. Hongkong, 24th December, 1906. 105

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNUTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.

Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st March, 1907. 92

TO LET.

IN ALEXANDER BUILDINGS Small Office on Second Floor.

Apply to— SECRETARY, A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 4th January, 1907. 150

TO LET.

OFFICE TO LET.

ONE ROOM in PRINCE'S BUILDINGS from 1st February. Rent \$50 per month.

Apply to— REUBEN BROCKELMANN & Co., Prince's Buildings, Hongkong, 29th January, 1907. 289

TO LET.

"GLENWOOD" CAME ROAD, suitable for a Boarding House or Club.

Apply to— "BANGOUR" PEAK, BUNGALOW (furnished) at New Territory, Kowloon, 4 Rooms, Low Rental.

BEACONFIELD ARCADE, Fine Shop Office and Dwelling Rooms.

No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Top Floor, (over Calicut MacGregor's) BELLIOS TERRACE HOUSES, ROBINSON ROAD.

TO LET OR FOR SALE, NEW HOUSE on MOUNT KELLETT, Five Rooms, on Rural Building Lot No. 117.

Apply to— LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexander Buildings, Hongkong, 2nd November, 1906. 1102

TO LET.

POSSESSION FROM 1st APRIL NEXT.

2 Semi-attached HOUSES, Nos. 13b and 13c, MACDONNELL ROAD, Each with 7 Rooms, Bath-Room, Kitchen, Servant's Quarter and Grass Tennis Court.

Apply to— CHUNG CHINAM, Yan On Marine & Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 1st March, 1907. 482

TO LET.

NO. 27 and 31, SEYMOUR ROAD.

4 New Houses in KENNEDY ROAD, near Wan Chai.

Nos. 4 and 6, HIGH STREET, No. 30 and 31, GODOWN PRATA EAST.

Apply to— SAM WANG CO., LTD., 81, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 13th November, 1906. 1103

TO LET—FURNISHED.

"LEWKNOR," No. 118, PEAK, April to end September.

Apply to— M. W. SLADE, Prince's Buildings, Hongkong, 29th January, 1907. 509

TO LET—FURNISHED.

A Nicely Situated and Well FURNISHED HOUSE at Kowloon. Electric Light, etc.

Apply to— M. J. H., Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 19th February, 1907. 425

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES at Praya East, near East Point.

Apply to— JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. Hongkong, 3rd January, 1907. 1137

THE JAPAN BREWERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Continued from page 3)

say. Again, knowing now as much as we do, resolution 4. "The liquidator shall be empowered to grant such gratuity to the employees of the company upon the termination of their engagement by the company as he may consider expedient," is a very objectionable one. Why should the liquidator have it in his power to coerce, so to speak, the employees of the company? Several of the employees of the company, I believe, are shareholders. As shareholders they might strongly object to these resolutions, but as employees at the mercy of that compound individual the Managing Director-Chairman-Liquidator, they could not express their opposition without running the risk of possibly being discriminated against. Presumably the Managing Director is receiving his emoluments the same as usual, and the work he is doing should certainly be, at all events, partly covered by that. As for the liquidation itself, that ought to present no difficulty, as I understand everything is being conducted as usual, so it may be said the liquidation should come about in the natural order of things. There should be no complicated accounts to unravel or difficulties in the distribution of the proceeds. It must be remembered that this liquidation is a voluntary one, and of a very simple nature. It has not been ordered by a court of law, so that the argument put forth, I understand, by the Directors—that if it had been ordered by a court of law it would cost the company a great deal more than it is now doing—does not apply in the least. As for the contracts for the buildings and the roofing and putting in place of machinery to arrive, there are doubtless competent men to carry these out. It is recognized that there are a number of things to be done that may be considered outside the province of the Managing Director, and for which he should be liberally rewarded. But taking into consideration the benefits which employees, as a shareholder and Director, with the great pull which pertains to that position, why should such an exorbitant sum be allowed him as has been intimated? Let a fair and just sum be fixed, and I am sure no shareholder will object. In view of the fact that it is proposed in these resolutions to pay 2 1/2 per cent. on the net cash available for return to the shareholders, it is necessary for me to refer to the accounts for 1906. It appears that a considerable sum to be paid for buildings and machinery.

The Chairman:—I really cannot follow you there. I don't think you have any right to bring in the accounts for 1906.

Mr. Snow:—The balance under that account pertains to the amount of which the 2 1/2 per cent. is paid.

The Chairman:—It has nothing to do with it, and really I cannot listen to anything pertaining to the 1906 accounts, which have nothing to do with the resolution.

Mr. Snow:—I can prove these accounts were not true accounts.

The Chairman:—I beg your pardon. You can't prove anything about them. These accounts were passed at a general meeting.

Mr. Snow:—They were passed, but not in accordance with the Articles of Association.

The Chairman:—That has nothing to do with this meeting.

Mr. Snow:—In that case you will compel those who are opposed to them to call a general meeting, when it might have been got over peaceably by this.

The Chairman:—I cannot really listen to that. If you will kindly put your amendments I shall know what to do.

Mr. Snow:—My amendments are as follows:—

"That the statement of accounts for the year 1906 being inaccurate, inasmuch as they do not show certain liabilities of the company, and there being a sum of nearly £25,000, according to figures furnished by the Directors, yet to be accounted for before any bonus to employees or payment to the liquidator is fixed upon, an approximate account of how the Directors propose to deal with this sum be furnished to shareholders."

"That instead of the amount of bonus to employees being left to the liquidator a fixed sum or percentage be named."

"That instead of the liquidator receiving 2 1/2 per cent. on an indefinite sum, a fixed sum or percentage preferably a fixed sum, based upon the actual work to be done."

"That the foregoing be arrived at by arbitration, one arbitrator to be appointed by the Directors, one by the objecting shareholders, and a third, having no interest in the business by the appointees."

"That these arbitrators also decide upon a fair and reasonable sum to be granted to the Directors instead of the £20,000 which was illegally voted to them at the general meeting."

Mr. Snow:—I have great pleasure in seconding this.

Mr. L. J. Healing (one of the Directors):—I take it that last portion ought to be eliminated.

Mr. Snow:—I object to its being situated, and request that it goes on the minutes, as it may be acted upon later on.

The Chairman:—It is not in order.

The resolution was then handed to Mr. Litchfield, the company's solicitor for his opinion.

Mr. Snow:—Am I in order in asking for an explanation of the Articles of Association?

The Chairman:—No certainly not.

Mr. Snow:—I should like to add to that, and put the numbers of the articles dealing with the matter.

The Chairman:—That last clause must be eliminated. It cannot be put as an amendment.

Mr. Snow:—I object to it being eliminated, and request that it be entered on the minutes at all events.

The Chairman:—We cannot take any notice of that at this meeting. This meeting is for a special purpose. That has been passed at a general meeting, and we have really nothing to do with it. I'll put the amendment minus that you like, but I cannot put that.

Mr. Snow:—Very good; then you will compel us to call a general meeting to deal with it.

Mr. Litchfield:—If these resolutions, for the purpose of confirming which this extraordinary meeting was called, are not confirmed, the company is not dissolved nor apparently likely to be dissolved for another six months. If the shareholders have any grievance against the Directors, they can still call a meeting to discuss it, and they can require the Directors to call the meeting.

Mr. Snow:—I quite understand that, but I should think that it would be better to get over it. I may say we don't expect to carry our point. What we are doing we do as a protest.

The Chairman:—I should be very glad to put these amendments minus the last clause. This is illegal. I'll put the amendments to the meeting.

The amendments, with the exception of the last clause, were then put to the meeting, but were defeated by 17 to 6. Those who voted in favour of the amendments were—Messrs. Snow, Stevens, Russell, Rosenthal, and Weaver.

The original proposition of the Chairman was then submitted, and carried, 16 voting in favour and 6 against.

THE KIRIN BREWERY CO.

A SHAREHOLDERS' PROTEST.

Mr. H. J. Snow, writing to the Yokohama papers, says:—May I ask you to publish the text of my speech (which) which I consider I was unparliamentarily presented from completing at the recent meeting of the Japan Brewery Co., as it may interest that very large body of shareholders whom I know to be in sympathy with the opposition, but who, for various reasons, have not taken any part in the movement against the action of the Directors. I may add that I am doing this at the request of a number of people who are interested in this matter.

The following is the enclosure above referred to:—

"In view of the fact that it is proposed in these resolutions to pay 2 1/2 per cent. on the net cash available for return to the shareholders, it is necessary for me to refer to the accounts for 1906. It appears that a considerable sum to be paid for buildings and machinery, which affects this cash available for return to shareholders, about which nothing was said in the report, nor does it appear in the accounts presented to the members, as it should have done, it being a liability on the old company."

The accounts were therefore not true accounts, but were, to say the least, incomplete, and calculated to mislead the ordinary shareholder.

"I would like to ask why these liabilities were not put into the accounts? And I would also like to ask why no mention was made of them in the report?"

"The excuse that to exact sum could not be arrived at, owing to various circumstances, is no excuse at all. There is no reason why a sum sufficient to cover the estimated expenses, should not have been put to the shareholders. Then the shareholders would have had some idea as to how things stood. We have no fault whatever to find with the sale of the Brewery, but we do most emphatically protest against the way the Directors have gone about this business of proposing to divert both themselves large sums of the shareholders' money, which they have not earned and have no right to. It is most objectionable, and although we may not succeed just now in remedying the evil, we reserve to ourselves the right to take legal action to recover what we consider we have been illegally deprived of."

"Another question which I desire to ask, as affecting the amount to be distributed to shareholders, is whether all the new shares, issued in December, were taken up, and if not, what sum is likely to accrue to the benefit of the company through those shares not being taken up?"

"Then there is another and more serious matter which is in a way connected with the meeting of the resolutions, and that is the £20,000 for the Directors."

"Now, Managing Director, does the Chairman participate in that bonus? And does he also participate in the bonus to employees? If so he receives not only his salary and other emoluments attached to the position, but part of this bonus to Directors part of the bonus to employees, and the 2 1/2 per cent. as liquidator."

"This bonus is voted in that bonus as being illegally voted and in the next place altogether too much, and out of all proportion to the services rendered. No outside shareholder had any idea what a sum was to be voted to the Directors; no one could be got to second it, outside the Board; it had to be done by a Director. This proposed bonus was known before hand by the Board of Directors, who were prepared to carry it through. I am sure that had it been known to the shareholders generally, there would have been a much larger attendance at the meeting and strong opposition shown."

"Legal advice has been taken on this point as to the way in which the bonus was voted, and we are advised that it is contrary to the law and also contravenes the company's Articles of Association."

"I therefore propose that in view of the fact of the £20,000 voted to the Directors at the General Meeting held on Wednesday, February 13th, affecting the amount on which the liquidator will receive the 2 1/2 per cent. mentioned in resolution No. 5 now before the meeting, I move that the sum of £20,000 be struck out and the vote declared null and void, not having been passed in accordance with the law, nor in accordance with the company's Articles of Association, paragraphs No. 60 and 86."

"The paragraph of Article 86 referred to reads:—'No Director shall vote in respect of any resolution in which he is individually interested other than as a member.'"

UNABLE TO EAT.

Dundee Lady tells of Loss of Appetite, followed by Pain, Wind, Headache, and Distress.

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Loss of appetite is one of Nature's surest signs that there is something wrong with the digestive system, and if the warning were heeded and a short course of Mother Seigel's Syrup taken, much suffering would be avoided.

Without food you cannot live; it is the material from which life and strength are built up. Any failure in the supply of nourishment must lower your vitality and weaken your whole body, brain, bone and muscle. Anything may then happen; for a weakened system is an easy prey to the voracious germs of disease.

The following testimonial from Mrs. Annie Smith, 143, Northgate, Dundee, tells what loss of appetite led to in her case. Writing on April 25th, 1906, she says:—

"My illness came on with loss of appetite. Then I began to have pain at the chest, and when I forced myself to eat, as of course I had to do, I suffered terribly. I had dreadful headaches, and was a perfect martyr to wind, with frequent dizzy attacks; and sometimes I went off in a dead faint."

COULD HARDLY SUPPORT HER OWN WEIGHT.

"This went on month after month, and I became so thin and weak that I could hardly support my own weight. I had been suffering for quite a year when, on my doctor's advice, I went to Glasgow for change. Living with some friends there I was persuaded to try Mother Seigel's Syrup, and this so revived me that on my return I left off the doctor's medicine, and continued with the Syrup. After taking one bottle I got a second; but I never finished the third for I felt and really found that I was cured. I have now suffered in the same way since, though some years have passed; but I always take a dose of Mother Seigel's Syrup now and then. I think your medicine should be in every home."

Every possible form of indigestion yields to Mother Seigel's Syrup. It acts directly on the organs affected, and by restoring them to natural activity, ensures perfect rigorous health.

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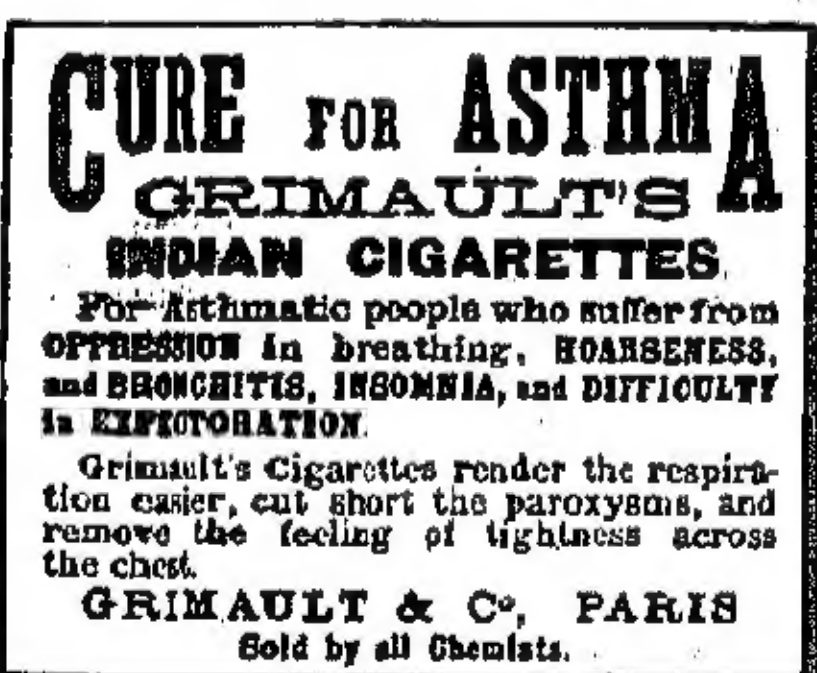
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ARRIVALS.
DERWENT. British str., 1,563, Jenkins, 14th March—Saigon 10th March, General—China.
HAICHING. British str., 1,287, A. E. Hodgins, 14th March—Poonchow, 10th March, General—Douglas Lapraque & Co.
NICHIMI MARU. Japanese str., from Canton, 14th March—Saigon 10th March, General—Thomson & Co.
STANDARD. Norwegian str., from Canton, 14th March—Saigon 10th March, General—Thomson & Co.

CLEARANCE.
AT THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE.
 March 14th.
Lydia. German str., for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.
 March 14th.
CEYLON. British str., for Moji.
CLAM. British str., for Shanghai.
EMERSON. British str., for Vancouver.
IGNITA. Ital. str., for Bombay.
JOHANN. German str., for Swatow.
NANCHANG. British str., for Chefoo.
PRINCE ALICE. German str., for Europe.
TRINACIA. British str., for Saigon.

SHIPPING REPORTS.
 The British str. *Derwent* reports: Light variable winds and a fine clear weather and smooth sea right up to Gap Rock; thence fog passed "Robert Cook" on the 11th March, looking lying comfortably.
 The British str. *Haiching* reports: Light variable winds and thick fog throughout.
 The British str. *Sun* reports: Fine weather.

VESSELS IN DOCK.
 March 11th.
ABERDEEN DOCKS.
Kowloon Dock.—*Sorsogon*, *Frederic*, *Z. Y. de Adoo*, *Kowloon*, *Imperial*, *Saphir*, *Prins Sigismund*, *Wanaka*, *Typhoon*, *Sainou*, *Rail*, *U.S.S. Calao*, *Doguy*.
Cosmopolitan Dock.—*Peng Fei*, *Glenfarg*, *But Tai*.

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 Captain A. E. Hodgins, will be despatched for the above ports TO-MORROW, the 16th inst., at 3 p.m. instead of as previously advertised.
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 General Managers.
 Hongkong, 14th March, 1907. 581
FOR NAGASAKI & VLADIVOSTOK

THE Steamer
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 will be despatched for the above ports on MONDAY, 18th inst.
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DODWELL & CO., LTD.
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 Hongkong, 12th March, 1907. 165



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STEAM TO SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.
THE Company's Steamship.

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 Capt. Craglietto, will leave for the above places on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at 3 p.m.
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 Prince's Building.
 Hongkong, 12th March, 1907. 5

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SECTIONS.

1 From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2 From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3 From Blake Pier to Naval Yard 4 From Naval Yard to East Point

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & NO.	DEATH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & C. VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	MACEDONIA	Brit. str.	—	C. D. Bennett	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 23rd inst. at Noon.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, COPENHAGEN, & C.	TRANQUEBAR	Dan. str.	—	Charbonnel	MELCHERS & CO.	On 18th inst.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG	TOKIN	French str.	—	Wunsenberg	MELCHERS & CO.	On 19th inst. at 1 p.m.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	SLAVONIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	F. B. Andrews	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 22nd inst.
BREMEN VIA PORTS OF CALL	MANILA	Brit. str.	—	—	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 27th inst.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, & C.	PRINZ LUDWIG	Ger. str.	—	Russ	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 24th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, & C.	BRASILIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Schulze	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 19th April.
TRIESTE, & C. VIA SINGAPORE, & C.	VORWARTS	Aus. str.	—	Colledani	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	About 31st inst.
NAPLES, LISBON, HAVRE & HAMBURG	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	v. Dohren	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	To-morrow.
NAPLES, LISBON, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE & HAMBURG	HAMBURG	Ger. str.	k.w.	Filler	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 5th April.
NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE & HAMBURG	PHENANIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	v. Hoff	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 3rd May.
NEW YORK	LOWENHOF	Brit. str.	—	—	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	About 31st inst.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	ALBENGA	Am. str.	—	—	SEAWAN, TOMES & CO.	About 12th April.
YANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, & C.	TATAR	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 27th inst. at Noon.
YANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, & C.	EMPEROR OF CHINA	Am. str.	2 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 11th April.
VICTORIA (R.C.) & TACOMA VIA JAPAN	LYRA	Am. str.	—	H. C. Armstrong	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 13th April.
CALLAO, IQUIQUE, & C. VIA JAPAN	GLENFARG	Brit. str.	—	Hollman	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 28th inst. at Noon.
SALINA CRUZ, MEXICO, VIA MOJI, JAPAN	MAIRIE	Brit. str.	—	—	CHINA COMMERCIAL S.S. CO.	On 25th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	WOOLWICH	Brit. str.	—	A. Stoker	ENG HOK FONG & CO.	On 25th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	PRINZ SIGISMUND	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 28th inst. at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 10th April, at 4 p.m.
MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	EMPIRE	Brit. str.	—	Heims	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 27th April, at Noon.
YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK	CEYLON	Brit. str.	—	G. W. Babot	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 13th inst.
NAGASAKI & VLADIVOSTOK	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	T. Moore	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 19th inst. at 4 p.m.
JAPAN	MERCURY	Brit. str.	—	—	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 18th inst.
CHINGWANGTAO, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	TUHLWONG	Dan. str.	—	Juriansse	JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG	DOZOTHY	Dan. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	About 2nd May.
TIENSTIN	KWICHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Dowson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 8th April at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KUICHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. Hooker	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 28th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	JAPAN	Brit. str.	—	P. B. S. Noddy	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 17th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KUICHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. G. Olfant	DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.	On 18th inst. at 8 p.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SAHOUSING	Brit. str.	1 m.	Warrell	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	PERIA	Aus. str.	—	F. W. Northcombe	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 19th inst. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KWONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	Craglietto	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	On 19th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	DELTA	Brit. str.	—	W. P. Baker	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 20th inst. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	BELOVIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Ch. Daniel	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 22nd inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	P. R. LEWIS	Ger. str.	k.w.	Schulze	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 24th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	BRIGAVIA	Ger. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 30th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MISAN MARU	Jap. str.	—	I. Sakurai	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	On 17th inst. Daylight.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	FUKUSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Ito	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst. Daylight.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	HAICHING	Brit. str.	—	A. E. Hodgins	DOUGLAS LAPRAQUE & CO.	To-day, at 1 p.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	RUBI	Brit. str.	—	E. Almond	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	On 22nd inst. at 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	LOONGKONG	Brit. str.	—	A. G. Smith	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	To-day, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	—	E. Rodger	SEAWAN, TOMES & CO.	To-morrow, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TEAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	Sommerville	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 19th inst. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KATONG	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Finlayson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	WUHU	Brit. str.	—	Richards	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	LAISANG	Brit. str.	—	P. M. B. Loh	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	To-day, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst. at Noon.

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 Hongkong, 4th March, 1907. 15

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 S.S. "ATHOLL" ... About end of April.

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 Hongkong, 4th March, 1907. 16

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DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, COPENHAGEN & ST. PETERSBURG	"TRANQUEBAR"	On 18th Mar.
CHINGWANGTAO, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"DOZOTHY"	About 2nd May

For Further Particulars, apply to
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 Hongkong, 4th March, 1907. 9

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BOSTON S. S. CO. BOSTON TOWBOAT CO.
 CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH
 NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA
 VIA
MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamers	Tons	Captain	Sailing Date.
LYRA	4,417	H. C. Armstrong	On 13th April
SHAWMUT	9,606	E. V. Roberts	On 1st May

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE. ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSE.

The twin-screw s.s. "SHAWMUT" and "TREMONT" are fitted with very Superior Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES & CANADA.
 For further information apply to—
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
 GENERAL AGENTS.
 Hongkong, 4th March, 1907. 7

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE PASSENGER SERVICE.

BY the new steamers, "PHENANIA," "HAMBURG" and "HOHENSTAUFEN." These steamers offer to the public the highest comfort yet attained in ocean travelling. They have very large cabins, provided with ONLY LOWER BERTHS. The cabins are midship and fitted with fans. Laundry on board. Doctor and Stewardesses carried. These steamers call at PLYMOUTH homeward, at SOUTHAMPTON outward and at NAPLES in both directions.
 In addition to these boats, the steamers "SCANDIA" & "SILESIA" carry first-class passengers. Return tickets issued at reduced rates available for two years. Through tickets to be had to New York via Naples and Hamburg.

OUTWARD.
 FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA.
 RHENANIA ... 3rd April
 HOHENSTAUFEN ... 2nd May
 SILESIA ... 2nd June
 SCANDIA ... 2nd July

HOMEWARD.
 FOR THE STRAITS, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE, & HAMBURG.
 * SCANDIA ... 18th March
 * SLAVONIA ... 22nd March
 * HAMBURG ... 5th April
 * RHENANIA ... 8th May
 * HOHENSTAUFEN ... 20th May
 * Calls at LISBON. * Calls at MARSEILLES.

FREIGHT SERVICE.

NEXT SAILINGS OUTWARD:
 BELGRAVIA ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 24th March
 BRIGAVIA ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 3rd April
 RHENANIA ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 3rd April

NEXT SAILINGS HOMEWARD:
 VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND ADEN.
 Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, Oporto, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS in the LEVANT, BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS, NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS, Also via Aden or Port Said by the "AMERICAN EXPRESS SERVICE" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

SCANDIA ... NAPLES, LISBON, HAVRE & HAMBURG ... 18th March
 SLAVONIA ... MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG ... 22nd March
 BRIGAVIA ... HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG ... 24th March
 HAMBURG ... NAPLES, LISBON, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE & HAMBURG ... 5th April
 BELGRAVIA ... HAVRE & HAMBURG ... 19th April
 RHENANIA ... NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE & HAMBURG ... 3rd May

VESSELS ON THE BERTH FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE MOJI AND NAGASAKI.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN."
 Captain J. G. Oliffant, will be despatched for the above ports on MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 3 p.m.
 This steamer has superior accommodation for passengers and is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified Doctor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 11th March, 1907. 558

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, AUSTRALIA, COLOMBO, BATAVIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"TONKIN."
 Captain Charbonnel, will be despatched for MARSEILLES, on TUESDAY, the 19th March, at 1 p.m.
 Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports and for Australia with prompt transhipment at Colombo.
 Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:
 S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS" ... 2nd April.
 S.S. "POLYNESIEN" ... 16th April.
 S.S. "VILLE DE LA CIOTAT" ... 30th April.
 S.S. "SALAZIE" ... 14th May.
 S.S. "OCEANIE" ... 28th May.
 S.S. "TOURANE" ... 11th June.
 G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

HONGKONG, 6th March, 1907. 2

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.
PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.
 THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"MACEDONIA."
 Captain C. D. Bennett, carrying H. Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this k. London via Bombay on SATURDAY, the 23rd March, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports. This vessel is due at Marseilles on the 20th and at London on the 27th April. Passengers will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.
 For further particulars, apply to
 E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 25th February, 1907. 1
CHINA COMMERCIAL S.S. COMPANY

THE Steamer

"MARIE."
 will be despatched for SALINA CRUZ, MEXICO, via MOJI, JAPAN, on MONDAY, the 25th March, 1907.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
CHINA COMMERCIAL S.S. CO.
 Hotel Mansion.
 Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. 526



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT).
 Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI, ADEN, SUEZ and PORT SAID.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to the BRAZIL, to SOUTH AFRICA, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and ATLANTIC PORTS.)

THE Company's Steamship

"VORWARTS."
 Captain A. Colledani, will be despatched as above on or about SUNDAY, the 31st inst.
 This steamer has capital accommodation for passengers, electric light and carries a doctor.
 For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to
SANDER, WIELER & CO.,
 Agents.
 Prince's Buildings.
 Hongkong, 8th March, 1907. 3

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
 (Calling at TIMOR, PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, & C.)

</

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CEYLON	About 13th March	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE (JAPAN)	Capt. G. W. Babot	March	
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE (JAPAN)	Capt. F. B. Notley	About 17th March	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	DELTA	About 22nd March	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c., via usual ports	MACEDONIA	Noon, 23rd March	See Special of Call.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	MANILA	About 27th March	Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1907.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SINGAPORE	"SHANTUNG"	On 18th Mar., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"KIUKIANG"	On 18th Mar., 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"CHANGSHA"	On 19th Mar., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 19th Mar., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHAOHSING"	On 19th Mar., 4 P.M.
CEBU and ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	On 20th Mar., 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN	"WUICHOW"	On 20th Mar., 4 P.M.
CHEFOO and NEWCHOWANG	"KWEIYANG"	On 20th Mar., 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"CHANGSHA"	On 10th April, 4 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light, Univalued Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

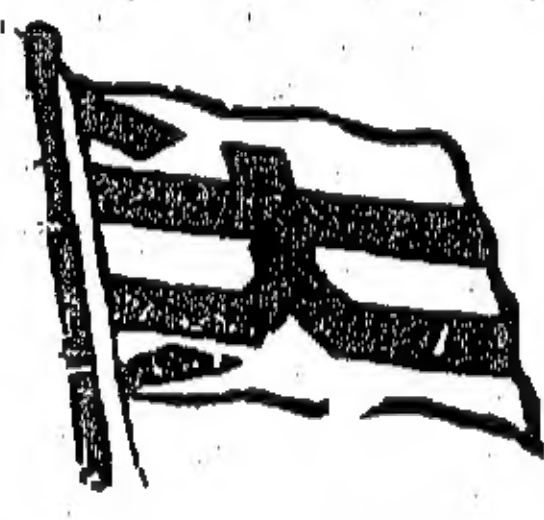
Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports, and taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates or all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1907.

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN
HONGKONG SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO'S S.S.	LEAVING
TAMBU VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"MASAN MARU"	SUNDAY, 17th Mar., at DAYLIGHT.
ANPING VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"FUKUSHU MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 20th Mar., at DAYLIGHT.

These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidships. Univalued Table.

Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports, and taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates or all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1907.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

14

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF UNDER
11 DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC TO THE "EMPERESS LINE." Saving 5 to 10 days' Ocean Travel.

11 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

R.M.S.	Tons	Leave Hongkong	Arrive Vancouver
"EMPERESS OF CHINA"	4,425	WEDNESDAY, 27th Mar.	20th April
"EMPERESS OF INDIA"	6,000	THURSDAY, 11th April	28th April
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 1st May	25th May
"EMPERESS OF CHINA"	6,000	THURSDAY, 9th May	27th May
"EMPERESS OF INDIA"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 22nd May	15th June
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	THURSDAY, 6th June	24th June

"EMPERESS" Steamers will depart from HONGKONG at 4 P.M. Intermediate Steamers at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at St. JOHN, N.B. with the C.P.R. "EMPERESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days from YOKOHAMA and 23 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence 280; via New York 282. Intermediate on Steamers, 240; 242.

R.M.S. "EMPERESS OF CHINA," "EMPERESS OF INDIA" and "EMPERESS OF JAPAN" carry Intermediate passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class. Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Ministers, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China,

Corner Palmer Street and Praya opposite Blake Pier.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJILIWONG	JAVA	Second half of March	JAPAN	Second half of March
TJIMAH	JAPAN	First half of April	JAVA PORTS	First half of April
TJIBODAS	JAVA	First half of April	JAPAN	Second half of April
TJIPANAS	JAPAN	First half of April	JAVA PORTS	Second half of April
TJILATAP	JAPAN	First half of February	JAVA PORTS	First half of May

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.

York Buildings, 1st Floor.
Hongkong, 12th March, 1907.

19

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.

STEAMERS WILL ALSO CALL AT GIBRALTAR & SOUTHAMPTON
TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
PRINZ LUDWIG	WEDNESDAY 27th March
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY 27th March
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY 10th April
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY 24th April
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY 8th May
BAYERN	WEDNESDAY 22nd May
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY 5th June
SCHARNHORST	WEDNESDAY 19th June
ROON	WEDNESDAY 3rd July

* 1 Class accommodation being engaged by H.M. The King of Siam, 11 Class Passengers only, will be accepted.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of MARCH, 1907, at Noon, the Steamship "PRINZ LUDWIG," Captain ... with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE

and CARGO, will leave the Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES AND GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted 5th Noon, on MONDAY, the 25th Mar. Cargo and Specie will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on TUESDAY, the 26th Mar., and parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th Mar.

* Parcels of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipt will be signed for less than \$2.50, and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cube in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Steward-ess.

Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO NAPLES, GENOA AND GIBRALTAR	231 0 0	242 0 0	222 0 0
TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN AND HAMBURG	91 0 0	63 0 0	33 0 0

TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR	64 0 0	44 0 0	24 0 0
VIA BREMEN OR SOUTHAMPTON	115 0 0	79 0 0	47 0 0

* In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltair and travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland the same rates to be applied as via NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passengers' expense.

TOUR VIA INDIA:

Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co., from SINGAPORE TO CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail Steamer from Singapore to Colombo.

The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is, however, not included.

INTERCEPTION OF THE VOYAGE IN EGYPT:

Passengers to European and New York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean Steamers from ALEXANDRIA, to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer from Port Said.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIAN LINE. VIA NEW GUINEA.

FOR MANILA, FRIEDRICH WILHELMSHAFEN, HERBERTSHOEHE,
MATUPI, SIMPSONHAFEN, BRISBANE, SYDNEY
AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMER	SAILING DATES
PRINZ SIGISMUND	THURSDAY, 28th Mar.
MANILA	SATURDAY, 20th April
PRINZ WALDEMAR	THURSDAY, 23rd May

ON THURSDAY, the 28th March, at Noon, the Steamship "PRINZ SIGISMUND," Captain ... with Males, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO MANILA	\$50—	\$30—	\$20—
TO NEW GUINEA	\$28—	\$18—	\$12—
TO BRISBANE	\$20—	\$12—	\$8—
TO SYDNEY	\$23—	\$15—	\$10—
TO MELBOURNE	\$24—	\$16—	\$11—
TO YOKOHAMA	\$80—	\$50—	\$30—
TO KOBE	\$95—	\$60—	\$35—
TO YOKOHAMA and back from KOBE to HONGKONG	\$140—	\$90—	\$50—

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA by Imperial Mail Steamer 237 0 0.

TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA by Imperial Mail Steamer 96 0 0.

From Australia to New York via Vancouver by the C.P.R. Co.'s steamer, or via San Francisco by the O. & S.S. Co.'s steamer, and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent Express Steamers of N.D.L.

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, "PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD," Wednesday, 27th Mar.

KOBE & YOKOHAMA "PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD," Wednesday, 27th Mar.

TRANS-PACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG via Vancouver or San Francisco to New York by the C.P.R. Co.'s steamers P.M.S.S. Co., O. & S.S. Co., T. K. K. and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent Express Steamers of the Norddeutscher Lloyd are issued at the following Rates:—

	1st Class
To London via Plymouth or Southampton	262 0 0.
To Bremen	63 10 0.
To Paris via Cherbourg	65 0 0.
To Naples, Genoa via Gibraltair	65 0 0.

Passage money payable in local currency at current night Bank rate of Exchange on the day of payment.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELOCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

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Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s



SHIPPERS

Cutler, Palmer & Co., London.

AGENTS

SIEMSEN & CO.,
HONGKONG.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABAR COAST.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK.

"LOWTHER CASTLE" ... 21st Mar.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1907.

787

Cunliffe, Russell & Co.

10 & 12, Place de la Bourse.

SECURITIES ISSUED BY PARIS

European Govts and Municipalities offering

prospective income returns. PARTICULARS

To be purchased for cash or on the

"Times" system of monthly payments.

CUNLIFFE, RUSSELL & CO. being the oldest-established firm of dealers in Premium Bonds in the world, offer advantages absolutely unobtainable elsewhere. Bonds guaranteed. Exceptional facilities for payment. Numbers checked after every drawing. Results of Drawings in English. Holders of drawn Bonds advised at once. Prizes collected free of charge. Bonds purchased at night. Loans granted on Premium Bonds. Services continue until last Bond drawn. All transactions confidential.

419

PASSENGER SEASON 1907.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO

THROUGH STEAMER

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Via Colombo and Bombay.

THE STEAMSHIP

"MACEDONIA,"

10,500 Tons, Capt. C. D. BENNETT, R.N.R.

WILL BE DESPATCHED AT NOON.

ON

SATURDAY, 23RD MARCH,

AND IS DUE IN MARSEILLES ON THE 20th APRIL AND LONDON ON THE 27th APRIL.

IN ADDITION TO GIVING PASSENGERS AN OPPORTUNITY OF
SPENDING ABOUT 24 HOURS IN BOMBAY THIS VESSEL
WILL MAKE A FAST RUN TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON.
THE VOYAGE FROM HONGKONG TO MARSEILLES SHOULD BE
COMPLETED IN 28 DAYS AND TO LONDON IN 35 DAYS.

FARES:

To MARSEILLES—£61 First and £42 Second Saloon,
To LONDON—£85 First and £44 Second Saloon.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th October, 1906.

1899

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.	ARRIVALS.
AMARA, British str., 1,556, C. J. Matlock, 26th Feb.—Saigon 30th Feb., Rice.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	MASAN MARU, Japanese str., 702, J. Sakurai, 27th Feb.—Yamoi 24th Feb., General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
AMSTERDAM, British str., 3,527, John Williams, 11th March—Cardiff 23rd Jan., Coals.—British Government.	MELKEDDES, British transport, 2,900, J. S. McGregor, 20th Jan.—Singapore 22nd Jan., Coal.—Admiralty.
ALBA, German str., 5,188, T. Ernst, 12th March—Portland 3rd March, General.—Hamburg-Amerika Linie.	NESIN, British str., 757, A. Erikson, 2nd March—Bangkok 20th Feb., Rice.—Chinese.
BLUS CROSS, British str., 1,959, Heseltine 12th March—Cardiff 17th January, Coal.—Admiralty.	NORD, Norwegian str., 730, T. Haraldsen, 11th March—Saigon 5th March, Rice—Aagaard Thesen.
CEYLON, British str., 2,637, G. W. B. bot, 11th March—London 26th January, General.—P. & O. S. S. Co.	PHU YEN, French str., 2,170, Bonisson, 15th Feb.—Saigon 11th Feb., Rice.—Bradley & Co.
CROWFA, German str., 1,055, F. Spiesen, 8th March—Kokaidahg 28th February, Wood and Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.	PRINZ WALDEMAR, German str., 1,736, O. Vietmann, 18th Sept.—Kobe 12th Sept., General.—Molchers & Co.
CROWTAL, German str., 1,115, W. Mollermaun, 14th Feb.—Bangkok 4th Feb., Rice and Wool.—Butterfield & Swire.	QUAKTA, German str., 1,145, H. Midren, 10th March—Saigon 5th March, Rice and General—Chinese.
DAITA, Japanese str., 1,735, N. Aikawa, 27th Feb.—Moji 21st Feb., Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.	RAJAHM, German str., 1,389, O. Kook, 8th March—Bangkok, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.
DAPHNE, German str., 1,254, E. Schipper, 1st March—Saigon 25th February, Rice.—Hamburg-Amerika Linie.	RAJAN, German str., 1,275, A. Donker, 18th February—Bangkok 1st Feb., Rice and Teak.—Butterfield & Swire.
DEVAYONGSE, German steamer, 1,057, Banosa, 25th Feb.—Koching 16th Feb., General.—Butterfield & Swire.	REINHOLD, U.S. Cruiser, 3,213, F. F. Fletcher, 8th March—Yamoi 5th M. Feb.
DUPAR, Norwegian str., 1,002, Jms Buis, 5th March—Bangkok 23rd Feb., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.	RATHO, British str., 2,747, J. Thomson, 9th Feb.—New York and Manila 6th Feb., Case Oil.—Standard Oil Co.
EMPEROR OF CHINA, British str., 3,016, R. Archibald, R.N.R., 11th March—Vancouver, B.C., 20th Feb., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.	SCANDIA, German str., 4,605, W. V. Dohren, 13th March—Yokohama 9th Mar., General.—Hamburg-Amerika Linie.
ETUN, German str., 1,107, Langshvagen, 12th March—Saigon 8th March, General.—Johansen & Co.	SEINU MARU, Japanese steamer, 1,385, L. H. Matsukado, 2nd March—Kobe 22nd Feb., General.—Japanese.
FALK, Norwegian str., 1,930, G. M. Gimderson, 11th March—Rajahm (Burned) 2nd March, Timber and Firewood—Chinese.	SERANGODON, American str., 428, Vittoria, 7th Sept.—Bangkok 4th Sept., Ballast—Order.
FURST BISMARCK, German ship, 11,000 Wilkens, 7th March—Kaochoh.	SORHU MARU, Japanese str., 1,119, T. Suruga, 24th Feb.—Shanghai via Foochow, Amoy and Swatow 17th Feb., General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
GLENNFARG, British str., 2,351, H. W. L. Holwel 8th March—Chill and Peru, 26th Nov.—McGregor Bros & Co.	SURZ, Russian str., 1,316, Kiensen, 11th March—Saigon 6th March, Rice.
HALIOTES, Dutch str., Miles, 19th March—Singapore & Swatow 8th March, Ballast.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.	SUMA MARU, Japanese str., 2,204, Yamaguchi, 11th March—Saigon 3rd March, Rice—Gilmann & Co.
HANOI, French str., 754, P. Merles, 13th March—Haiphong and Hailow 10th and 12th March, General.—A. R. Mary.	TAI SANG, British str., 1,544, D. Christie, 11th March—Saigon 7th March, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
HELENE, German str., 771, J. Jensen, 13th March—Swatow 12th March, General.—Johansen & Co.	TANGO MARU, Japanese str., 437, A. E. Mosses, 10th March—Shanghai 7th March; General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
HILARY, German str., 1,276, H. Uecker, 9th March—Surabaya 23rd February, Sugar and General.—Sander, Wieler & Co.	TEUCKER, British str., 5,501, J. Barwise, 25th February—Swatow 23rd Feb., General.—Butterfield & Swire.
HONOH, British str., 2,354, Wm. Dawson, 8th March—Singapore 28th Feb., General.—Chinese.	TITANIA, German str., 1,800, Sohlsack, 4th March—Zamboanga 29th Feb.
HUE, French str., 704, J. Pannier, 13th March—Haiphong 7th March, General.—A. R. Mary.	TJILATAP, Dutch str., 2,475, P. J. v. Emmere-riek, 12th Feb.—Moji 7th Feb., Coal.—Java-China-Japan Lijn.
JACOB DIEDERICHSEN, German str., 623, Hook, 12th March—Ponape and Swatow 27th Feb. and 11th March—Johansen & Co.	TSUGUNIGU, Japanese str., 2,552, K. Shimidzu, 38th Feb.—Kuchinojima 22nd Feb., Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
JAPAN, British str., 3,205, J. G. Oliffen, 13th March—Calcutta 24th Feb., General.—David, Sassoon & Co.	TUCKSON, German str., 1,620, W. Dabbert, 8th March—Bangkok 7th February, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.
JAPARA, Dutch str., 1,470, P. M. C. Chevaley, 8th Feb.—Hong Hay 1st March, General.—Java-China-Japan Lijn.	TUNHUS, Norwegian str., 1,039, C. L. Halvorsen, 8th March—Saigon 3rd March, Rice—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.
KEONG WAI, German str., 2,400, T. Kohler, 27th Feb.—Bangkok 19th Feb., Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.	ULV, Norwegian str., 834, J. Palerson, 12th March—Saigon 7th March, Rice and Paddy.—Aagaard Thoresen & Co.
KOREA, American str., 5,351, S. Sandberg, 5th March—San Francisco 5th Feb., General.—P. M. & Co.	VABO, Norwegian str., 874, U. Brown, 11th March—Saigon 7th March, Rice—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.
KWONGSANG, British str., 10th March, from Canton.	VICTORIA, Swedish str., 989, H. Hilberg, 12th March—Saigon 7th March, Rice—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.
LABOS, Norwegian str., 949, J. A. Jensen, 12th March—Nagasaki Island via Singapore 3rd March, Timber and Planks—(Chinese).	WASHINGTON, British str., 1,170, Bichard, 12th March—Saigon 8th March, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
LAISANG, British str., 3,480 E. J. Tadd, 8th March—Calcutta and Straits, 1st March General.—Jardine Matheson & Co.	WAKAMATSU MARU, Japanese str., 1,722, N. G. Mori, 13th March—Moji 7th March, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
LOONGSANG, British str., 1,032, A. G. Smith, 4th March—Manila 1st March, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	ZAVIR, British str., 1,620, R. Rodger, 11th March—Manila 9th March, General.—Shawen, Tones & Co.
LYDIA, German str., 1,771, Mayer, 3rd Feb.—Saigon 3rd Mar., General.—Siemssen & Co.	SAILING VESSELS.
MARGARITA, American str., 721, John A. R. Cushing, 2nd March—Singapore 24th February, General.	ESKARONI, British ship, 1,670, W. McDermid, 12th Oct.—Manila 13th Sept., Ballast.—Dunwell & Co.
	PONAP, American sch., 321, H. Caribus, 31st Decem.—Saigon 24 Decembar.—German
	PRINCE GEORGE, bark, 172, A. E. Anderson, 18th Oct.—Manila 26th September, Old Iron.—Order

